

The Ohio Statesman

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Union Democratic Party Convention

By reference to another place in our paper, the Union Democracy of old Franklin will see that our County Central Committee have decided to hold the County Convention for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, on Saturday, the third day of August; the appointment of ward and township delegates to take place on Friday, the 2d.

It is to be hoped that these primary meetings will be well attended, and that good, sound and reliable delegates will be sent to delegates to the Convention, and that, when appointed, they will attend the County Convention.

There never has been a period in the history of our beloved country, when the aid of all true Union men was so much needed as at this time. The Democracy of Franklin county yield to none in their devotion to the Constitution and flag of our Union, and in this hour of our country's peril, they will rally as one man to the rescue.

In 1840, our party in this county numbered SEVENTY FIVE, and was in a minority of ELEVEN HUNDRED VOTES. From that year, its increase has been gradual and constant, until, at the election last fall, on Supreme Judge, it cast nearly FIVE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED VOTES, and a majority of OVER ONE THOUSAND. This was about two hundred more than the true party strength, as many Republicans, who were not Abolitionists, would not vote for BARKER. This extraordinary increase is attributable to firm adherence to Democratic principles and organization. By the same means, it can be maintained.

Democrats can make themselves with the knowledge that the present condition of our country was not brought about by any act of theirs. They are not responsible for it. They did their best to avert the storm which they saw gathering—but could not. The Democracy were defeated, and abolition fanaticism was triumphant, and the people are suffering the bitter consequences.

Let the Union Democracy of Franklin County unite as one man in support of their long tried, and faithful old organization, the only hope of the country for the future. Many political organizations under various names have grown up and gone to decay, and now, the last party organized against the Democracy, after one victory, is about giving up its name, to seek another. The practical effect of its principles have been so disastrous to the country that its leaders do not desire to venture another contest with the Union Democracy, under the name of Republican.

The principles upon which the Republican party was organized, are clearly inconsistent with the existence of a Union of States, constituted as ours by our forefathers. It was based upon a declared hostility to nearly one-half the States of the Union. It was intended, by the men who organized it, to force a change in State institutions, or to divide the Union. How well they have succeeded, each person can determine. It now stands the Union Democracy rally to the rescue of the Constitution and the Union, and make one grand effort to reunite the people, establish harmony, fraternity, and Union.

To you, the Union Democracy of the Capital city and county, it remains to rally around the old flag, and bear it on to victory, and restore our once happy, powerful Union. Whatever others may do, let us be able to say, "Thank God the center is sound for the Union."

The Pirate Sumter.
The Havana was formerly a swift United States iron screw steamer plying between New Orleans and Havana, Cuba. It was fitted out by the rebels at the former port as a privateer, under the name of Sumter. Evading the blockade, the Sumter put to sea on the 29th of June. On the morning of July 6, she entered the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, with six American vessels, having previously burned one of our ships at sea.

At the last advices from Havana, it was not known what would be done with these vessels; but an order was given to hold them for instruction—the cargoes being, it is said, Spanish property—while the pirate was warned off. The Governor had telegraphed to the Governor-General, and the American Consul to our Consul-General, for instructions.

It would appear that the Spanish proclamation in regard to the war in this country, could not have been known to the commander of the Sumter, or he would not have put into a Spanish port; nor could it have been known to the Cuban authorities, or they would not have hesitated as to the course to be pursued. The following is the telegraphic report of the proclamation:

The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war, says: The Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and Confederate States of the South. With this view, it is prohibited to arm, build, fit out, privateers, nor under any flag, in any Spanish port.

Shipwreck and capture of the Sumter. The Sumter was captured by the Spanish fleet on the 10th of July, and was taken to Havana. The vessel was found to be a privateer, and was fitted out by the rebels at the former port as a privateer, under the name of Sumter. Evading the blockade, the Sumter put to sea on the 29th of June. On the morning of July 6, she entered the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, with six American vessels, having previously burned one of our ships at sea.

Privateers and prizes are prohibited remaining on twenty days in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to stay beyond that time, and to prevent them from being used as a base of operations. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold.

The carriage of goods to or from the blockade ports is prohibited; and material and stores are prohibited. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection.

Spaniards are prohibited from taking service on either side, and are to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain. The decree is dated June 17, counter-signed by Senor Collantes and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The U. S. House of Representatives.
Monday last, July 15, adopted the following preamble and resolution by a vote of 121 to 5. The yeas were Messrs. BURNETT and GRIDER, of Kentucky; Norton and Reid, of Missouri; and Woot, of New York.

Whereas, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their Constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving, by an aggressive and injurious war, to overthrow it and break up the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That each House of Representatives do vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority over the entire United States.

State Sovereignty.

The New York Freeman's Journal, in commenting upon President Lincoln's late message, refers to his famous Indianapolis speech, in which he asked what was the difference between a State and a county, except as to relative size, population, etc. It then quotes from the message this passage: "The States have the powers and rights reserved to them by the National Constitution." On this the Journal says:

"The 'Constitution' reserves no rights to the States; but the States, which by ratifying the Constitution created the Union, declared—not as necessary, but by way of precaution—that the powers not delegated to the United States were, in their residuary plenitude, reserved to the States, or to the people."

"A State is of necessity a sovereign—modified, tempered and limited, as among freemen, the State always is. A State has a sovereign power over proper subjects, and has power of life and death. It declares the laws, and provides for its own defense, or for an armed militia. This is done, or can be done, like the State of Delaware, it does not number a hundred thousand souls. This county can not do, though, like New York county, it numbers nearly a million."

The Cincinnati Commercial has been quoted in some way. A short time ago it was bitter in its denunciations of Gov. Dennison, Gen. Cameron, Quarter-Master Wood, and all the folks about the State House. It also was lavish, if such a thing could be, in its abuse of Simon Cameron, and the jobbers and plunderers in the confidence of the Administration at Washington. Recently it has changed its tune, and now exalts those it formerly abused. It does not stop at this, but it is busy in throwing its dirty slime on all who continue to oppose the imbecility and corruption which it formerly denounced. What has silenced the Commercial? Has it become a party to some of the scandalous jobs and contracts which are now given out so freely to those who can so far smother their consciences and debate their manhood, as to become engaged in them? Something has operated on that infamous and corrupt concern, and it is for the people to judge what it is.

The Commercial is a public nuisance—a blot upon the body politic—a debased and degraded concern, destitute of candor, decency or honor, and ought to be abolished. No man can rely upon it in any way, and the people of Ohio, if just to themselves, would cease to patronize such a pestiferous and disgusting concern.

Arm—Crossing the Potomac—Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.
The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette of the 16th says:

The formal movement across the Potomac was inaugurated on a gigantic scale to-day. At an early hour the troops were mustered in every camp, and their arms and accoutrements put in the best order. The bands played the most inspiring airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the movement. About one o'clock Gen. Scott and staff crossed the river, proceeding most of the way in the most magnificent manner, and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence alike in the justice and the wisdom of the cause, and in his own great stature rendered him conspicuous among the officers around him. The stranger could not mistake the Chief.

The demonstration considered only as a pageant was most successful, and the public are nearly as enthusiastic as over the capture of the city of Richmond. The sight was most impressive, and the sight of some holy contented battle. All seem to feel that the Rubicon has now been passed, and the war actually begun.

There are at present fifty-five regiments between the Potomac and Fairfax Court House. The Ohio Regiments are with the most advanced columns.

Breckinridge's speech to-day was bold, fearless and severely denunciatory of the Administration. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory, and attracted an audience far exceeding the capacities of the Senate Chamber. The alleged unconstitutional acts of the President were the burden of his remarks. He proclaimed his opposition to the war and his belief in the propriety of the immediate destruction of this system of Government.

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The feature in Congress to-day was Breckinridge's speech to the Government. It was of unusual ability, clear and logical, and his premises were granted—that the Executive has no right, under any emergency, to do any act not prescribed in the Constitution and law.

General McDowell's command continues being reinforced by the almost hourly advance of regiments across the Potomac. In the last week the Quartermaster has been receiving about seven hundred horses daily, purchased for army use.

Several hundred army ambulances have been sent over the river in the last few days.

Skirmish Between the 2d Kentucky Regiment and the 1st Kentucky Regiment.
The 2d Kentucky Regiment, under the command of Col. Woodruff, was engaged in a battle with the 1st Kentucky Regiment, under the command of Col. Woodruff, on the 10th of July.

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Headquarters Ohio Militia.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Columbus, July 15, 1861.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 34.
The following appointments of militia in the service of the United States under the regulation of the President, in accordance with General Order No. 15 of the War Department, the relative rank in each regiment being indicated by the order of the names.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.
E. Parker, Captain, Colonel.
Stanley Matthews, Lieutenant Colonel.
Rutherford B. Hayes, Major.

CAPTAINS.
James B. McFarland, assigned to Company A.
George R. Giddings, do do B.
John W. Skiles, do do C.
Howard S. Lovejoy, do do D.
Wm. H. Zimmerman, do do E.
Israel Canby, do do F.
Willard Bloom, do do G.
James L. Drake, do do H.
Robert B. Morse, do do I.
De Witt C. Howard, do do K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Walter J. Woodward, assigned to Company A.
Charles A. Sperry, do do B.
J. Ross McMullin, do do C.
Abram A. Hunter, do do D.
William S. Rice, do do E.
George W. Brown, do do F.
Henry G. Hood, do do G.
John P. Cunningham, do do H.
Sellick B. Warren, do do I.
Frederick H. Bacon, do do K.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
John F. Wall, assigned to Company A.
William R. Shepard, do do B.
Martin P. Avery, do do C.
Henry Richardson, do do D.
James L. Buford, do do E.
Robert P. Kennedy, do do F.
George W. Brown, do do G.
De Havens K. Smith, do do H.
Russell Hastings, do do I.
Archie C. Fisk, do do K.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.
Jacob Ammen, Colonel.
Samuel A. Gilbert, Lieutenant Colonel.
Gustav Butler, Major.

CAPTAINS.
Lyman M. Kellogg, assigned to Company A.
Sheldon Sturges, do do B.
David J. Zimmerman, do do C.
Moses J. Patterson, do do D.
Samuel B. Jackson, do do E.
Albert S. Hall, do do F.
Henry Terry, do do G.
George W. Brown, do do H.
Joseph B. Hill, do do I.
Joshua Given, do do K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Moses F. Woodruff, assigned to Company A.
Samuel H. Wheeler, do do B.
E. M. Miller, do do C.
A. T. M. Cokerell, do do D.
George M. Bacon, do do E.
Warrington S. Weston, do do F.
J. Samuel Clock, do do G.
Baptist Kenner, do do H.
Hymen N. Easton, do do I.
James R. Incey, do do K.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
William B. Sturges, assigned to Company A.
Henry S. Harding, do do B.
De Witt C. Wadsworth, do do C.
La Fayette Foster, do do D.
John H. Elbert, do do E.
E. M. Emerson, do do F.
Robert C. Clark, do do G.
Jacob Diehl, do do H.
William C. Heddleson, do do I.
Gabriel B. Stitt, do do K.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.
James A. Jones, Colonel.
William P. Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel.
George Webster, Major.

CAPTAINS.
James F. Charlesworth, assigned to Company A.
James Washburn, do do B.
Jeremiah W. Williams, do do C.
Aaron C. Johnson, do do D.
Moses H. Crowell, do do E.
John F. Oliver, do do F.
Asa Way, do do G.
Lewis W. Green, do do H.
John W. Moore, do do I.
Jonathan Brown, do do K.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
William Ashok, assigned to Company A.
Charles B. Jones, do do B.
William P. Reishner, do do C.
Darius Driam, do do D.
John W. Allen, do do E.
Wm. W. Ross, do do F.
Wesley Chamberlin, do do G.
Francis A. Davis, do do H.
James H. Petty, do do I.
Nathaniel Haughton, do do K.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Arthur Higgins, assigned to Company A.
John D. Wright, do do B.
Francis M. Sinclair, do do C.
Archibald McClellan, do do D.
Andrew J. Hale, do do E.
James Templeton, do do F.
John W. Wood, do do G.
Joseph L. Ball, do do H.
Harlow Milliken, do do I.
And the officers so appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
Adj. Gen'l. Ohio.

A SWINDLER.—The Detroit papers say that a large gentleman calling himself John C. Hamilton, offered himself as a candidate for the office of a library sold on credit, a place rented to him, and a number of other articles borrowed or begged, has been denounced for parts unworthy.

He went to Detroit a month or so ago, where he was arrested by the police, and was released on the condition that he should not return to the city. He has since been seen in the city, and is now in the city.

The Senate Secretariat. Mr. John W. Foster was today elected Secretary of the Senate. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in the town of Newburg, in the county of Hamilton, on the 10th of July, 1815.

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